

Southern's enrollment gain follows national trend

Missouri Southern's 5.6 percent increase in enrollment for the fall semester—bringing enrollment to over 4,000 for the first time in the college's history—is in keeping with a national trend and above the national average, according to recent studies.

The College Press Service reports that while nationally college enrollment was expected to decrease and thus cause profound changes in campus life over the next 10-15 years, it actually increased.

LAST WEEK the University of Alabama released a study which showed enrollment may be up as much as 5.1 percent over fall, 1979.

"While these are early estimates," says Dr. J. Ernst Mickler of Alabama's planning and operations office, "they are, I think, reliable indicators of final enrollment counts."

The figures contradict estimates that enrollment would decrease this year and start to fall off precipitously next fall. Indeed, administrators at certain kinds of smaller public and private schools—from the University of Hawaii—Manoa to Dodge City Community College in Kansas and Stephens College in Missouri—have reported student population declines as steep as 11 percent.

STEPHENS, IN FACT, is reorganizing its general education curriculum and making plans for a major faculty retrenchment.

But still other campuses—notably large, state schools—are reporting record enrollments. Oklahoma, Purdue, Oregon State, Wisconsin, Texas, and Idaho, among others, have set new enrollment records.

Smaller schools have not been left out

of the population boom.

For example, tiny Dickinson State College in North Dakota established a record enrollment this fall. So did Fort Hays State University in Kansas, Central Oregon Community College, and Mercer University in Alabama, among others.

THE ALABAMA STUDY, which confirms an August prediction from the U.S. Department of Education that enrollments would rise 1.1 percent this year to 11.7 million students, surveyed 1042 colleges and universities.

In a statement accompanying the release of the study's results, Micker attributed the increases to the economy. He said the combination of "diminished" job opportunities and increased financial aid may have convinced more people to enroll this fall.

He speculated that the growth "must

come as a welcome relief to college administrators."

BUT THE GROWTH also has caused some problems on some campuses. At Mickler's own Alabama, most of the enrollment increases have been in business, engineering, and communication programs, according to university administrator Dr. Roger Sayers. Those facilities have been stretched to the limit, he says, while other majors can barely meet minimum course enrollments.

A similar situation is reported at Missouri Southern in business classes, and a new communications program now pending before the State Coordinating Board for Higher Education is likely to have the same results, some believe.

Purdue University, which can house 30,000 students on and off its West Lafayette campus, now has almost 2400 "extra" students to shelter.

UNIVERSITY REGISTRAR Betty Suddarth says Purdue's 2.6 percent population increase was almost irresistible. After a similar increase last fall, the administration had pledged to try to hold down student recruiting. But even a relatively small freshman class didn't help keep the total student population from growing.

The University of Tennessee—Knoxville also enrolled a record number of students this fall, but university officials there have also pledged they'd limit enrollment. The problem there—as at Oregon State—has been a shortage of funds from state legislators.

Yet most college administrators still seem more worried by a crippling enrollment decline to come. Demographic studies predict the number of 18- to 24-year-old Americans will fall about 20 percent by the late '80s.

No parking problem, campus report states

That no parking problem exists on the Missouri Southern campus is the finding of the grievance committee of the Student Senate.

Investigating complaints of inadequate parking for students, the committee in its report said that its study led to the conclusion that "the so-called parking problem was non-existent."

Said the report: "There is an adequate supply of parking spaces available to meet the needs of the students. The opening of the parking lot below the stadium opened up 550 spaces for student parking. This lot is rarely used, however."

"If there was an overflow of vehicles then all parking lots would be full to capacity. Students having trouble locating parking should be made aware of the space available to them adjacent to the stadium."

John Miller, director of campus security, is quoted in the report as saying that "we do not have a parking problem. . . . What we have is a convenience problem."

SAYING THAT SOUTHERN is a small campus when compared to other colleges and universities, the report states that the distance between the stadium lot and the business administration building is comparatively short when recognizing that other institutions of learning have parking facilities as distant as a mile from the center of campus.

"The committee recognizes," the report continues, "the fact that students wish to park as close to their classes as possible for convenience sake. However, with the limited number of spaces available in the two main parking lots, this is impossible and there is no room for expansion onto these lots. Lots were added in the past to meet the students' needs better."

"The police academy parking lot and the gym parking lot were enlarged to enable for more student parking. Parking

lots are being built now for the dorm students because of the increase in that area with the new residence halls. The dorm area is tight in the parking situation, stated Mr. Miller, but there are an adequate number of spaces available if only dorm students use the lots."

DISCUSSING THE COST of building parking lots, the report declares that "the gym lot consists of 255 parking places [and] cost \$89,640.50. The price per parking space was \$351.53. With the existing availability of parking spaces currently, the committee sees no point in requesting the administration to spend that much when it is not really a necessity."

Finally, the report comments: "The grievance committee also wishes to acknowledge how fortunate the students are at Missouri Southern in having such a natural setting afforded them. The area around the biology pond, the grass areas between buildings are luxuries which larger campuses are unable to maintain."

Also, Mr. Miller pointed out that we are one of three schools in Missouri which does not charge students for parking. It is our desire to not see our campus transformed into a concrete slab.

"WE BELIEVE we are voicing the opinion of the students by answering this grievance in this manner. More communication is what is needed in this instance and by making known the parking facilities available, we are confident the students will recognize the need for them to adapt to the sometimes inconveniences of college life."

The report is signed by Annette Predy, chairman of the grievance committee.

Other members of the committee are Jon Marquardt and Linda McGinnis. Students are encouraged to list all grievances with the committee through the Student Senate office located on the lower level of the Student Center.

pus. These, he said dramatize "the pressure that students must feel to perform differently in different writing classes. It should also illustrate to English department faculty members that they will have difficulty pleasing everyone at the [college]. Perhaps more than anything else, it points out the need for further discussion and cooperation among the schools at Missouri Southern to forge agreements at the college level about writing."

IN RECOMMENDATIONS, the consultant suggested that the executive committee in charge of the current proposal (one chaired by Dr. Steven Gale and Dr. Judy Conboy) should initiate its investigation of alternative writing programs by finding out as much as possible about "writing-across-the-curriculum." This is a program found at Michigan Technological University and Beaver College, among others.

Also the consultant suggested that perhaps further understanding by the community of the usefulness of liberal arts training might make possible added career possibilities in the area.

Dr. Johnson is scheduled to return to Southern during December of January, and Dr. Slanina is to attend an Association of American Colleges workshop in general education in Boston this weekend. That workshop is to deal with cross-disciplinary work and reforms in general education programs.

NEH consultant says concern here 'timely'

Missouri Southern is prepared to "take some very timely steps" in the implementation of measures to improve student writing, says a report by a consultant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Dr. Richard E. Johnson of Loyola University, who visited the campus in early October on a fact-finding trip, suggests in his report that Southern's efforts are coming at a time when the Commission on the Humanities of the Rockefeller Foundation is calling for such efforts.

That Commission lists as its two top priorities "instruction in writing that is spread across the course of study" and "courses integrating themes and subjects from the humanistic disciplines with each other and with other fields of study."

Dr. Johnson found that there was sufficient support among faculty, staff, and administrators at Southern to warrant proceeding with steps to improve writing.

THE CONSULTANT was brought here under a grant for the college obtained by Dr. Ann Slanina, associate professor of English. The thrust of that grant proposal was to establish writing programs with a humanities focus.

Dr. Johnson visited with the college president, vice president for academic affairs, department heads and deans, as well as with students and townspersons.

In his report he states that he heard dramatically differing views on student writing expressed by elements of the cam-



Fortunato Mercardo

One bull fight his last—no heart

By Jim DeGraff

Standing alone in the bullring, Fortunato Mercardo nervously looks into the wave of faces that surround him. Every now and then he picks out and dwells on the face of a pretty young girl whom he hopes to impress with his dauntless and graceful manner. But in the context of a bullfight, he feels that young women must, for one brief instance, be swept aside from his mind as a trivial matter. His train of thought must now be directed toward the bull, an animal bred for the purpose of killing men. Not yet 20 years old, Mercardo prepares himself for his first bullfight; it will also be his last.

Mercardo, now a Joplin resident, says, "I went out, I remember I went two or three passes and the guy with the lance taunted the bull a little to make the bull meaner. So I started fighting, walking, and playing with the bull just a little bit."

After about 10 minutes of this cat-and-mouse routine, the bull charged straight for Mercardo. He tried to maneuver the bull to this right with his red cape, which matadors call a muleta. But as the bull passed he swerved his head and gored Mercardo in the thigh. At first he thought he would pass out, but he managed not to. And after medical attention, the wound proved to be relatively minor. Nonetheless, it brought a swift end to Mercardo's bullfighting career.

BULLFIGHTING has been in existence in varying forms since 2000 B.C. It has been written that Julius Caesar engaged himself in the sport in the Colosseum of ancient Rome. Bullfighting was apparently the sport of many nobles, rich Moors, Christians, and kings. But in those times the fights consisted of a horseback rider, equipped with a lance with which he killed a wild bull.

Unfortunately, the bull came out the winner in many battles. And in 1667 Pope Pius V announced a Papal ban on bullfighting, saying that all Christians

killed in the sport would be excommunicated. As bullfighting declined among the social elite, it increased among the common people. And it was they who first began the practice of fighting on foot with capes.

A combination of youthful camaraderie and a spur-of-the-moment decision found Mercardo separated from his family as a teenager. Says Mercardo, "See what happened was that I met these guys; they were friends of mine. And one day we were drinking coffee and horsing around when these friends asked, 'Do you want to go out, leave the town?' I said 'Yeah.' The way we talked about it I thought it was some kind of joke. So we were gone—no notice to my family—no nothing—just going. I come back home after about a year. When I come back I tell my father what I did for the one year, this year I was missing."

MERCARDO SPENT the majority of that year in the Mexican countryside, training himself on the basics of bullfighting. During this training he learned the fundamental moves of a matador. All of this was done with the safety of a small cow. Hopefully the culmination of his training would find him in Aguas Calientes, where he would have his chance to test his skills in a real arena against a real bull.

Mercardo says, "Before I went to Aguas Calientes, I spent around six or seven months training in the country. And we also trained in the hotel; you know, all the basic passes we had to do."

There would be a difference from fighting alone with a small bull to fighting in front of a large crowd with a large bull.

"IT IS DIFFERENT," says Mercardo, "when you are training with a small cow. When you go to the arena, there are many, many people watching, watching you. And you never know how the bulls will come. Sometimes the bull is real nice, and sometimes they are very mean. You never know."

A typical bullfight will start with the picadors, those men on horseback using a lance to stab into the bull's neck muscles. As a result of this, the bull's neck muscles become very weak, causing the animal to charge with his head lowered.

Then the banderilleros enter on foot and place three pairs of darts behind the bull's neck muscles. Now comes the matador, carrying with him a sword and a small red cape. He attracts the bull with his cape and kills the bull with his sword. The success of the matador is gauged by the gracefulness and amount of courage he shows during the fight. A successful matador will often times be paid as much as \$35,000 for a single performance. And considering that he may fight close to 100 times in the course of the six-month season, a matador can find himself a very rich man.

MERCARDO, NOW 39, resides at 4th and Monroe in Joplin. After years of learning the machine technology trade in Mexico, he came to America. With additional training he has put his skills to work here in Joplin. He is now considered a first rate machinist, employed at a local machine shop. As of this month, Mercardo will begin his fifth year as an American citizen. Considering such problems as learning a new language and a slightly different and new lifestyle, Mercardo and his family seem to have adjusted well to the mainstream of American life.

In retrospect he offers no regrets about his bullfighting experience. He mentioned that he learned a good lesson from it. That lesson is to keep on trying even though you may fail the first time.

But Mercardo chose not to apply this particular philosophy towards bullfighting. He said once was more than enough. He does venture this guess as to why he was less than successful in the sport. Says Mercardo, "Yes, I think I didn't have enough heart. My heart was too small. You have to have a real big, big heart, and strong."

Professor's lectures could become national policies

LOS ANGELES, CA.—(CPS)—There is a young, sensitive and worried professor in Southern California who doesn't like what's happening to the American way of life. But unlike all the other young, sensitive professors with similar gripes, a lot of folks—including students, businesspeople, New Right ideologues, and the next president of the United States—are listening to this one.

Arthur Laffer, a University of Southern California professor, is a flamboyant promoter of growth economics who enjoys a somewhat special relationship with President-elect Ronald Reagan. That special relationship, in fact, may help explain why so many others are tuning into him.

Laffer says he spends "20 minutes a month" with Reagan, but he's just being modest. Laffer is credited with influencing major portions of the Republicans' economic platform. Indeed, his controversial economic theories are the base of what passes for New Right economics, including the Kemp-Roth 30 percent tax cut proposal.

HIS NOTORIETY continues to spread. He's talked about his economics with Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Gov. Jerry Brown, John Connally, and even members of President Carter's cabinet. He also spends a good part of his time outside the classroom flying around the country making lecture appearances at a rate of \$4,000 a talk.

"The economic policies of today are fostering an attitude that pits one man against the other," Laffer explained in a recent interview in his USC office.

He believes when government policy is based on taking things away from people—like taxes—everyone loses. "People don't understand that we are all in the same boat. A rising tide raises all boats."

HIS CLASSES at USC are almost always full. Yet he's unhappy about his students' motives. "More people are taking business out of a fear that they won't be able to get a job with any other degree. For the first time, university students have to worry about starving after graduation."

But if it's true that business degrees

are the only ones left that leads to jobs, Laffer believes we've lost a little academic freedom in the winnowing down of useful majors. He contends higher education is losing its value as fast as the dollar.

Laffer's solution is to create more jobs, and he thinks he can do it by cutting taxes.

HIS THESIS IS that a large tax cut—such as the pending Kemp-Roth bill—would stimulate economic growth. If people gave less to the government, they'd have more to invest in job-producing businesses. The businesses, in turn, would prosper. The government would then tax the businesses' newly-substantial profits, but at a lower rate than now. Indeed, Laffer argues the government would be able to bring in more tax money under his plan than it currently does.

To prove all that, the 40-year-old Ohio native displays his well-worn graph, which has become famous as "The Laffer Curve." Its purpose, he explains, is to plot the optimum level of taxation. He says his curve shows that when the tax

cut is too high, people will work less—because they earn less—and will pay less in taxes. If the rate is too low, the government won't have enough to provide basic services to the people.

The trick is to find the best rate in between. Whatever it may be, Laffer is sure the tax rate now is too high to be productive.

AS CLOSELY AS PEOPLE listen to Laffer, some of the professor's most-prominent peers don't agree with him. On opposite extremes of the spectrum, the likes of Milton Friedman and John Kenneth Galbraith say that a large tax cut would only increase the government's deficit spending, and therefore cause additional inflation.

But Laffer stands by his curve, which he says was substantiated by President John Kennedy. Kennedy sponsored a large tax cut, and was surprised that the government's tax revenues actually increased in the aftermath.

Since then, however, tax rates have been pushed ever upward as the government needed more tax dollars to pay for more ambitious social programs, the war

in Vietnam, and, after the war, beefier armed forces.

TODAY, HE THINKS Ronald Reagan is the man to make his curve into policy. "Reagan's growth economics is the best to come along since that of Calvin Coolidge in 1924," Laffer contends. He says Reagan's not the one who has changed Kennedy's economic policies from liberal to conservative. It's just that the labels have changed.

Out of his cluttered desk in his small, modest campus office, Laffer pulls a paper he recently wrote that compares Kennedy with Reagan. "You couldn't tell the difference between many of Jack's and Reagan's quotes," he says with a grin. "On the other hand, Jack and Teddy are at complete opposites on the tax cut issue."

Despite his closeness to the new president, Laffer isn't sure he'd leave academia for Washington, where during the Nixon years he temporarily worked at the Office of Management and Budget. "I'd consider (a job offer from President-elect Reagan), but I doubt I'd actually take it."

Center rooms named

New names—recalling the history of the Joplin area—have been given rooms in the Billingsly Student Center.

The new ballroom, which has been most often referred to as the "third floor rotunda," becomes the Connor Ballroom, and the old ballroom becomes the Keystone Assembly Room. Both of the new names recall the two former hotels that stood at 4th and Main streets in downtown Joplin.

Room 311 becomes the Board Room, and portraits of former and present members of the boards of regents and trustees are hanging there, along with maps showing campus development plans and portraits of the presidents of the college.

Room 310 becomes the House of Lords Room, recalling a former drinking establishment and house of prostitution which stood at 4th and Main, where Spiva Park is now located.

Room 306 becomes the Oronogo Circle Mine Room; Room 313 is the Dividend Mine Room; Room 314 becomes the Suckers Flat Mine Room; and Room 316 becomes the Prosperity Mine room.

The snack bar/recreation area is to be known as the Lions' Den.

It is planned to decorate each of the rooms appropriately to reflect the naming.

Students aid in tabulation

Students from Missouri Southern worked election day and night in various capacities, many helping to tabulate votes.

The Computer Science League wrote a computer program and provided certain manpower needs for running computerized tabulation of the returns. The league was cooperating with the Joplin Globe and KOAM-TV in making returns available to these news media.

Ten students from the department of communications worked with KODE-TV in covering election results in a 10-county area in Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Missouri.

Students were assigned to various county courthouses to tabulate and report results.

Students in Free Enterprise provided rides to the polls for voters throughout the day.

KAOS gets outlawed at O.S.U.

CORVALLIS, OR.—(CPS)—Oregon State's Student Activities Committee voted recently to stop the playing of the game K.A.O.S. (Killing As An Organized Sport) because it was "potentially harmful" to the student body and the rest of the community.

The committee ruled that the nationally popular fad would be dangerous if allowed to proceed during the fall term.

"We felt it would scare a lot of people," says Tom Lindstrom, co-chairman of the committee. "People are up in arms here about it. We've had a lot of rapists and other criminals roaming around. It wouldn't be safe."

OSU's EXPERIMENTAL COLLEGE had helped organize a K.A.O.S. game on campus, using student funds.

Under the game's rules, students—who are called assassins—are provided with a victim's class schedule and physical description. The victim is usually followed by the assassin who tries to make a "hit," usually with a soft rubber dart. If the hit is made successfully, the victim is knocked out of the game, which proceeds until one assassin is left. That person, of course, is declared the winner.

But when the game was brought up to the committee earlier this month, its members unanimously believed it should not be played until it could be revised. For instance, Lindstrom says, if students

could take out the shooting and stalking and instead emphasize the positive elements, it's very likely the game could be permitted during the winter term.

"I TOLD THEM (some students who organized it) if they could glorify the good things about the game, it could receive a more positive reaction," Lindstrom says.

He adds those positive aspects include the chance for students to meet each other and become good friends.

"But those things are overshadowed by the test for survival, the shooting, and the bad feelings it leaves. We're a conservative campus and we won't stand for that," he says.

New course to offer job search skills

A new course being offered during the spring semester for juniors and seniors is designed to help students prepare a job search technique.

The course, Job Seeking Skills (Psy 498), is an eight-week seminar with class meetings twice a week.

The first six weeks will present

material designed to help the individual investigate the job market, select a potential employment area, and prepare needed documents to apply for a position in their individual selected career area.

Decision-making techniques, job search skills, and the writing of a complete resume will be covered.

The last two weeks will cover interview skills necessary to be accepted in the job market.

Upon completion of the course the student will have been introduced to a systematic approach to seeking employment, writing a correct resume, and knowing proper interview techniques.

sunday

6:00 a.m.	2 International Byline	4 Target	6 Public Affairs
6:30	2 Joan Fontaine	4 Hour of Deliverance	6 Public Forum
11 Bass Fishin Am.			
7:00	2 Kennedy's Spotlight	4 Mass	6 Rex Humbard
6 Public Affairs			
9 Baptist Hour			
13 Buflwinkle			
7:30	2 Paul Ryan	4 Jimmy Swaggart	6 Larry Jones
13 Underdog			
8:00	2 Celebrity	4 Revival Fires	6 Missionaries
12	8 Pinwheel	9 Amazing Grace	13 Jimmy Swaggart
8:30	3 Outdoor Okla.	4 Passin' Thru	12 Thy Kingdom Come
12	6 Lundstrms	8 Sunday Morning	9 Gospel of Christ
13 Larry Jones			
9:00	2 Cycle	3 Jacques Cousteau	4 Wrestling
12	5 Jerry Falwell	6 Jerry Falwell	9 Bible Speak
10 PTL Network			
13 Herald of Truth			
9:30	2 Wrestling	8 My Three Sons	
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Opinion

A new president

For some it was a dream come true, while others dread its outcome—Ronald Reagan is the new President of the United States.

Of those with political knowledge most foresaw a tight race, yet no one—even in the soberest of moments—could have imagined such a landslide.

What is even more shameful, is that no Democrat could have beaten Reagan Tuesday. President Carter conceded early—at 7:30. He knew the game was over, all over but the crying. Yet what is left for America, this once great land? Nothing, it seems.

A Reagan administration is the worst possible happening this nation could endure. Why? Simply, conservatism.

Civil Rights just took a leap from the window. Social programs can lock and bar their doors. Labor can cash in their chips.

And, finally, big business can laugh all the way to the bank.

Some will say that the new President needs our support and understanding; the problems need the attention of the entire populace.

This statement is very true, if you happen to be white, anglo-saxon, protestant.

What is now needed is somber thought by those of the liberal persuasion, if there are any left after Tuesday's elections. Opposition, logical opposition, must be formed now, and quickly, to oppose the ultra-conservative leanings of the Reagan administration. Now more than ever are the voices from the dark needed.

Now, more than ever, the voices of the poor, the minorities, the liberals are needed.

Yes, there should be hope that Mr. Reagan can overcome the problems confronting this nation yet the probability of that is slim. However, there must be in this country opposition to Mr. Reagan at the same, if for no other reason as to show that liberalism lives.

NEA—and students

In the past week the local chapter of the National Education Association has been picking up membership on the Missouri Southern campus. Some will deem this movement less than befitting professional educators while others will see it as a benefit to those in the teaching profession. Mainly, to the extent it matters, the organization is on campus, and seemingly it intends to stay.

Yet let us not make this a debate of whether or not that national organization has merits, for any organization that attempts to improve instruction should be considered a benefit.

However, our concern should lie in the affects it will bring to Missouri Southern. Although its present concern seems to be focused on the evaluation policy of Missouri Southern, the local chapter president has stated repeatedly that NEA is not a one issue organization, and that in the future other faculty concerns will be dealt with.

Presently, however, the evaluation issue is the one issue that has been brought to the forefront. Of course, as one might expect, each faculty member has a considerable interest in the evaluation of himself, understandable since it will determine his next year's salary. You could hardly respect a person who took no interest in his own welfare.

Therefore we should note one important factor before other topics are introduced, that being the number of members that the NEA now has. Last week it was reported that there were 47 members in that organization; however, there is now said to be more than 50. The matter of membership is particularly important.

Last week a letter drafted by NEA was sent to William Schwab, president of the Board of Regents. In this letter dissatisfaction was voiced by that organization over the present form of faculty evaluation.

Yes, each person has the right to voice his/her dissatisfaction, but it is hoped that further conflict will not arise out of this present situation. We must hope that an understanding can be reached without further conflict.

An academic environment is a fragile thing; indeed, it must be protected. And to do this, faculty and administration must come to a clear resolution, one without misunderstandings, one that in the end will work to the benefit of the college.

The main purpose of a college is the education of its students; therefore, in this conflict, the interest of the students must be involved. A system must be developed that will satisfy faculty members but will ultimately benefit the students.



CLARK SWANSON: It's time of year to play 'catch up'

By Clark Swanson

Play it again, Sam.

In quiet rebuttal to those who believe otherwise, these undergraduate years are hell. In reality, they shouldn't be, but yet they are. To qualify this statement I must preface by saying those of my fellow students who have GPA's falling between 3.7 and 4.0 will discredit this column by saying it is sour grapes. And those of you garnering a .00 to 2.999 might not totally understand it.

No, for the first time I am speaking to a limited audience. In fact, if you're a faculty member stop here, for it will only discourage you and bring back those horrid memories of these same years I am talking about. No, my audience lies in that GPA grouping from 3.0 to 3.699. These persons, I feel, are the backbone of any college.

WE MUST UNDERSTAND that college is a great and wonderful institution. Nowhere else, that I can think of, can one gain parental approval for practicing the fine art of drinking—a lifetime sport that could be substituted for tennis or golf any day in my book.

In all respects, college isn't that difficult; in fact, I know it isn't. Then why all the fuss? Well, for the first eight weeks I breezed it, no problem at all. But these last eight weeks have been, and will continue to be, utter hell.

I mean those first eight weeks were easy; in fact, I couldn't find anything to occupy myself. I spent money like mom and dad were millionaires, and spent my time in pleasant, but useless, conversation.

IT SEEMS ALL fleeing seniors consort to different means to answer the question—why? Why do I wait until the last eight weeks to do 16 weeks' work? In my attempt, I consulted with many and finally decided that the answer could be found in education, the exact thing I had been avoiding. Loyally, I searched the library seeking some means by which to grasp this problem.

Finally, the name John Locke popped up. He seemed to have an answer for everything else, so it's only logical that he could answer my simple inquiry. Of *The Conduct of The Understanding* is a great work, but at 2 a.m. Locke makes little sense, and little interest did I take in continuing my search for truth.

Truth has no time allotted to my time schedule with three term papers to be unearthed. But one may gather from these comments so far that there is more than one means to approach class work to achieve the end, that being modest reinforcement in terms of A's and B's.

FIRSTLY, the method reserved for the 3.7's to 4.0's is the steady keel approach. Being, that you're in constant motion, always working on a project, basically, a nonstop piecemeal approach to class work. Simple enough; do a little bit of work each day and with persistence, things will get finished on time.

For those in the .00 to 2.99 category, the "I don't care" approach can be deemed suitable while others prefer the "If it gets done it's done, and if it doesn't, that is OK, too."

But some of us want more out of college than either of these former systems of study can provide. We want a challenge. No, we want to test ourselves; nothing short of an eight week blitz will do for us.

Man vs. man, the classical confrontation, the student against the instructor, one on one for eight weeks. He wins; you relinquish a gentleman's C; you conquer him and A's and B's are mailed home to mom.

SOME WILL SAY this is another excuse for laziness; I term it a test of wills. One instructor told me once, "It doesn't matter where you are in the beginning, nor in the middle; all that matters is where you are when those grades go to the registrar."

Of course this game is a dangerous one to play, that is why only the brightest play it. Do you actually think a 4.0 could achieve that same grade in eight weeks? Hell no. They take the easy way and study 16 weeks instead of eight.

While those wimps are in bed by midnight, I'm going to bed about the time my advisor gets up, and he wonders why I can never get to school before 7:30, but I make it by 8.

FURTHERMORE, one must set forth a game plan; no time wasted here; folks, we're going for broke and you can't roll craps here. Upward progression must be established, and quickly. When mid-term comes about, those aces have to start falling out of your pockets.

And none of those "study aids" for late nights; coffee and cigarettes are the name of the game. A true student of the catch-up school never relies on anything but himself.

There have been many great persons who have played catch-up, but there isn't really anybody you would recognize; they never got around to doing anything great or wonderful; it is too early in their lives for that; they want a challenge.

JULIAN BOND: A bad turn in policy towards Africa

By Julian Bond

Vague. Evasive. Unresponsive.

Those were the terms used recently by a delegation of black leaders to describe Secretary of State Edmund Muskie's answers to its questions on U.S. policy toward Africa. The same words could be used to describe the Carter administration's initially promising, later vacillating African policy.

The group that met with Muskie was headed by Randall Robinson, executive director of TransAfrica, the black American lobby for Africa and the Caribbean. Robinson later declared that the secretary of state's responses to pointed questions on southern Africa, foreign aid, refugees and State Department hiring and promotion indicated "the importance of Africa and the Caribbean to the United States continues largely unrecognized and the foreign policy concerns of the Afro-American remain underestimated."

MANY OF THOSE who met with Muskie agree that Jimmy Carter's administration—unlike the administrations of Lyndon Johnson, Richard Nixon, and Gerald Ford—deserved high marks for the initial direction of its African-oriented policy. Human rights was its keystone, opposition to white minority rule was its slogan, and increased U.S. aid to Africa was its cement.

But that was to change with the resignations of U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, the renewed fear of the Soviet

Union following its invasion of Afghanistan and the dictates of election-year politics. Carter's policy has now shifted away from U.S. accommodation to African concerns and toward use of the continent as a scene of East-West confrontation as favored by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in the Nixon-Ford administration and National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski in the Carter White House.

THIS SHIFT is evidenced by the administration's failure to oppose legislation easing restrictions on covert CIA activity in Angola as well as by its opposition to halting Export-Import Bank enterprises in South Africa.

For three years, the administration has warned white-ruled South Africa that its relations with the United States will deteriorate if its apartheid policy is not relaxed. Nevertheless, the United States has replaced Great Britain as South Africa's top trading partner. This country's imports from South Africa increased by 70 percent in 1979, while its imports to South Africa increased by 25 percent. U.S. investment in South Africa is growing at a rate of 7 percent a year.

In their meeting with Muskie, the black leaders sought to return the administration's African policy to its earlier orientation.

FOREMOST AMONG their requests was immediate U.S. recognition of Angola. State Department officials admit privately that their public excuse for not recognizing Angola—the Cuban troops

stationed there—is based more on domestic politics than on foreign policy. After all, the United States recognizes other countries that house Cuban troops. And it recognizes South Africa, whose frequent invasions of Angolan territory provide a reason for the Cuban presence.

The TransAfrica delegation asked Muskie to take the lead in designing mandatory and escalating sanctions against South Africa. The United States, Robinson asserts, "holds steadfast in its refusal to seriously consider economic standards despite calls for such action by most of the world's leaders."

Muskie evaded TransAfrica's requests for increased U.S. aid to Africa, which is lower in real terms today than it was in 1962. The secretary of state refused to comment on reports that his department's International Development Cooperation Agency was planning to eliminate bilateral aid to several small African countries.

Robinson notes that U.S. refugee assistance "grossly disfavors Africa, where over half the world's refugees live." In fiscal 1980, for example, \$313.9 million was allocated to Indochinese refugees. And Africans were allotted only 1,500 of this year's 50,000 immigration openings for refugees. Muskie blamed the imbalance between African and Indochinese immigrants to this country on African unwillingness to export its population.

Muskie's answers made clear the necessity of applying additional pressure to increase Africa's importance in U.S. policy and to remove the East-West blinders from government decision makers.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY



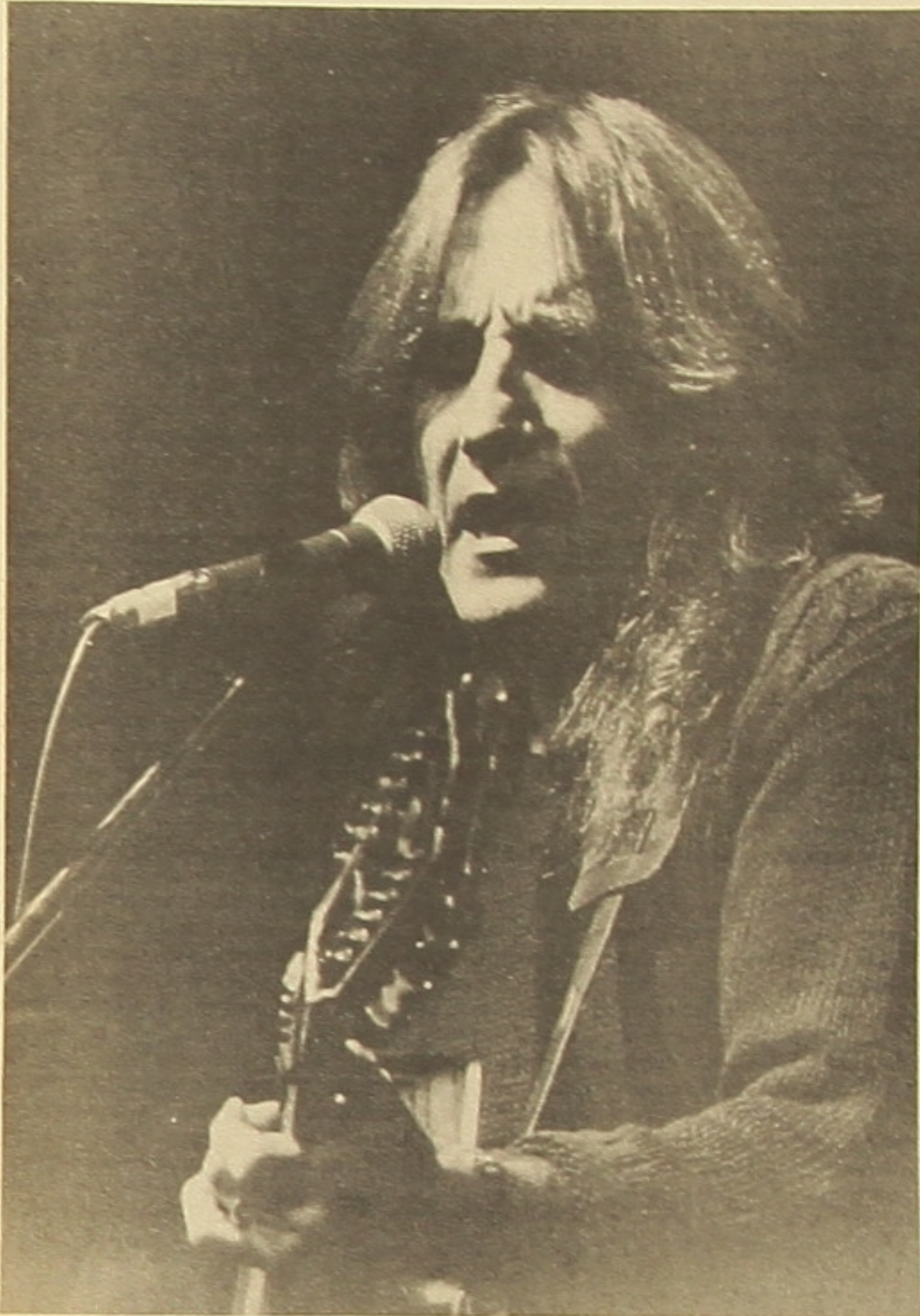
The people's choice

REPUBLICAN PARTY



The Arts

At Homecoming ...



Ricky Nelson (above) and Gene Cotton (left) both performed at the Missouri Southern Homecoming concert last Friday night. They played before an audience of about 500-600 students and others from the community.

During the football game Saturday afternoon, Debra Gipson was crowned 1980 Homecoming Queen. She was sponsored by the Student Music Educators National Conference.

Stranglers make it Halloween

By J. Todd Belk

While most Missouri Southern students stay traditional and attend the Homecoming events, this student yearned for adventure to satisfy his urge of curiosity. Some 100 miles south in the urban center of Tulsa, Okla., on the evening of Oct. 31, such an event was to occur. At Cain's Ballroom, the old beer hall where every country star started his/her career, the Sixth Annual Freakers Ball was conjured to give refuge to lost trickers.

Over the past few years, a growing number of rock 'n' roll concerts graced the Cain's Ballroom scene. Perhaps the most evident example of this was the Sex Pistols concert in January of 1978. Since this dress up party was to occur on Halloween, what would be more appropriate than a punk rock concert featuring the Stranglers from England.

Before the adventure to Tulsa could occur, I had to come up with decent attire for the night. As publicized in the ads, there was going to be a costume contest. It started out as the best Popeye look-alike and the best mechanical bull costume, but eventually ended up as the two best costumes.

I FOUND ALL THIS contest trivial to the main event at hand. I felt as though I should at least meet the requirements of some costume but still not feel out of place at the concert. Immediately I began my search in all the area junk stores for the right pieces of clothing. Leather jackets are hard to come by unless you want new ones. After finding a pair of narrow-legged wranglers in the shade of gold, I decided on a matching gold suit jacket. My sleeveless Lou Reed T-shirt completed my wardrobe. For the final touch, I had my hair shaved to about an inch in length.

Standing first in line so the best seat available could be obtained, I waited for about two hours, 'til the doors opened at 9 p.m. Also on the agenda for the evening were two other bands. While waiting for the first band, many of the individuals ob-

tained Strangler T-shirts and badges. The others just sat back and observed the various concoctions the audience had made.

The first band was entitled Randy Ess and the Invisible Band. If there was ever a title that fitted a band, it was this one. As far as stage presence and talent, this band had none. The band functioned entirely off styles of other bands, which is okay, but their own personality failed to show through. This was the second time I had witnessed this band, the first before the Talking Heads at Cain's. With a full year behind them they still had shown no improvement. It took a large amount of booing and beer cans before the band took the hint and left the stage.

BILLED SECOND was the Colorado-based band The Works. This band showed a great amount of talent and personality. It was obvious their power pop sound was derived from the team of Nick Lowe and Dave Edmunds. On other occasions the Pete Townshend style was apparent. Still this band showed great potential for a place in the mainstream industry, with all the compositions written by the band. The crowd developed such enthusiasm toward the band that a large portion of the audience got up and danced. Hopefully, The Works will be seen again, maybe even in this area.

After The Works left the stage, the costume contest began. A large group of the audience seemed bored with this idea. At least the front portion of the audience had come to see the Stranglers and not a parade of costumes. It was a long and drawn out process. Needless to say, the person dressed as a quail won over the vaguely clad Playboy bunny. That showed you where the minds of these 1200 people were.

The Stranglers entered the stage sometime at 12. Before a description of the concert can be given, some background material should be examined. The Stranglers appeared on the music a few years before the punk scene developed. When the Sex Pistols and The

Clash hit the English music scene, the Stranglers naturally moved along with the punk scene. Good fortune never really was with the Stranglers. Several incidents from nudity on stage to inciting a riot has left lead singer Hugh Cornwell in and out of jail. This concert was part of the Stranglers' first visit to the United States.

ALSO, THE MOVEMENTS in the United States have taken on different perspectives than those involved in Europe. Much of the crowd at Cain's consisted of a group of people you might call disco-punks. They are in the scene for the dancing manily and listen to Blondie, B-52s, DEVO, Lena Lovich and Talking Heads. The other side of the movement takes the punk meaning to heart.

Musically the Stranglers relate closer to the original punk movement than to the dance music that is coming out of New York City. Also the early Stranglers have roots in the styles of Jefferson Airplane and The Doors, most notably in Dave Greenway's keyboard progression.

By the time the Stranglers had finished their first song, it was apparent there was a difference between attitudes. From there on it was down hill. Just looking at the audience one imagined a scene from *Night of the Living Dead*. I believe the audience had devoured the living quail. Unfortunately, the Stranglers didn't care to stay too long. They left after 30 minutes.

This isn't to say they aren't or weren't a good band. The band performed a quick tight set. Each performer—such as J.J. Burnell on the bass and Jet Black on the drums—is outstanding with the instrument he plays. The songs which stood out the most were the earlier ones, "Hanging Around" and "Bring on the Nubiles." Also the new song "Who Wants the World" was favorably received. Whether the Stranglers will accept this type of audience remains to be seen, but for the 1980 tour, it seems to be successful even though the audience wanted more.



Tom DeLuca

Hypnotist to explore kind of communication

Tom DeLuca, hypnotist and communications expert, will entertain from 11 a.m. until 1 p.m. in the Lions' Den on Nov. 12.

DeLuca gives a program of "professional hypnosis and unconscious communication."

A native of New York, he attended the University of Miami in Coral Gables, Fla., receiving a bachelor's degree in communications and psychology. He has a master's degree from Sangamon State University in Springfield, Ill., and is currently working on a doctorate.

Some 4½ years ago DeLuca began work as a hypnotherapist dealing with psychosomatic disorders. In that time

period he has become increasingly aware of the fact that most of one's problems, emotional as well as communicative, stem from "a negatively programmed unconscious mind."

As a result of this work, DeLuca has devised rapid and unique forms of communication with others in therapeutic or entertainment situations that enable him to induce hypnosis almost instantly, as well as read another's mind through unconscious communication.

In his own words, DeLuca gives his philosophy towards his work: "I look at hypnosis and unconscious communication as a freeing of creative human potential, to change stagnant lifestyles and achieve goals."

'The River' next in film series in Student Center

The stunning color film *The River* will be shown at 7:30 p.m. on Tuesday, Nov. 11, at the Billingsly Student Center. This is the fourth program in the 19th annual International Film Festival presented by the Missouri Southern Film Society. Financial assistance for this event has been provided by the Missouri Arts Council on a matching basis with local collections.

The River is Jean Renoir's beautifully mounted, sensitive, sometimes haunting portrait of a young English girl's period of growing up along the banks of a river in India. The girl's happy carefree adolescent world is changed by the arrival of an

American war veteran, embittered by the loss of a leg. She is now infected by the pangs of first love, mixed with feelings of jealousy toward her older friends. An unexpected chain of events result in the death of her brother and near tragedy for the girl.

The merits of *The River* are best revealed in an excerpt of criticism from the New York Times thus: "Jean Renoir has filmed a haunting reverie of the growing up of a sensitive English girl...the illustrations of the country are beautiful beyond words—the serenity of the river, the

power of the boatmen sweeping its stream, the bazaars full of color and movement, the dazzling brilliance of festivals and, in one fine interpolated sequence, the dignity of the native dance...Like the story, they are more emotional than profound." The surrealistic short film from the 1920s *Emak Bakia* will also be shown.

Single admission is \$1.50 for adults and \$1 for students or senior citizens. Children are admitted free when accompanied by an adult. Season tickets for the remaining eight film programs are still on sale at \$5 per adult or \$4 per student or senior citizen.

Sports



Keith Littlejohn carries the ball loosely as he slips by a Wayne State tackler. Southern managed to slide by Wayne State and reach .500 in the CSIC.

Three earn All-CSIC honors

The Lady Lions volleyball squad learned last week that three of their teammates were named to the Central States Intercollegiate Conference all-conference teams.

Senior co-captain Mary Carter had top honors. She was named to the first team. Freshman sensation Joanna Swearingin was named to the all-conference second team. Senior co-captain Patti Killian received honorable mention.

Other first team members are: Julie Alfors, Pittsburg; Lea Kennedy, Pittsburg; Jill Breen, Kearney State; Laura Schroer, Emporia State; and Kristi Hollis, Fort Hays State.

THE CSIC SECOND TEAM consisted of Anita Slatter and Sue Retzlaff from Kearney; Amy Busch, Missouri Western; Carloe Ricke, Pittsburg; and Marlene Mogensen, Wayne State.

In volleyball action last week Southern won one of two matches played.

Against Central Missouri, the Lady Lions had good play from several of its key members. But they won only one game and lost the match.

On Friday of last week the Bearcats of Southwest Baptist came to play at Southern. Due to the fine play of Carter, Killian and Swearingin, the Lady Lions added another victory. The win took four games, but Southern never showed signs of trouble here.

SOUTHERN CLOSED out the 1980 season with a match at Northeastern Oklahoma. The Lady Lions came away from Tahlequah with a win, a win that could do them good.

This win pushed Southern's season record to 19-16 for matches and 60-56 for games. The Lady Lions also finished in a tie for fourth place in the CSIC with seven wins and losses.

It is not over yet. This weekend Southern will play in the MAIAW Division II tournament at Missouri Western.

"IT'S A TOUGH FIELD, and we have our work cut out for us," commented Coach Ce Ce Chamberlin. "But we have nothing to lose, and we're going to give it everything we have. There is no team head and shoulders above any other team, and the team that wins the tourney will be the team that is the most mentally together."

Along with Southern and Missouri Western, Central Missouri, Northeast Missouri, Northwest Missouri, Southeast Missouri, University of Missouri—St. Louis, and William Woods will play in the tournament.

Pool play begins at 7 p.m. Friday and continues Saturday morning. The top two finishing teams in each pool will advance to the semi-finals at 2 p.m. Saturday and the finals at 4 p.m. Saturday. Pool matches will be the best two-out-of-three and finals and semi-finals will be best three-out-of-five matches.

Harris tied, but ratings go up

Missouri Southern's soccer team tied Harris-Stower College 1-1 in an overtime match Saturday in St. Louis.

Even though the Lions tied the important District 16 match with Harris, they received 44 votes in the weekly NAIA poll and moved from 20th to 15th position.

THE LIONS' RECORD is currently 15-3-1 and they are waiting for information regarding their district playoff match with Harris-Stowe. The location of the playoff match has not yet been decided, but the date for the match has been set for Nov. 12.

The Lions' playoff match with Belhaven College of Mississippi scheduled for this Saturday in Hughes Stadium has been cancelled.

In the important district match at Harris on Saturday, the Lions fell behind in the waning moments of the first half.

Harris winger Mike Schueller broke free down the right side of the field and when Southern goalkeeper George Major came off his line, Schueller pushed the ball past Major and into the Southern goal for the important first goal of the match.

AT HALFTIME Harris led the very hard fought physical match 1-0. During the match Southern set a new record for fouls with 34, and Harris committed 28. Tim Behnen and Joe Macken each received a yellow card for Southern and John Harper and Doug Nitsch received yellow cards for Harris.

In the second half the action remained fast and physical. Nearing the halfway point of the second half, Southern winger

Chuck Womack was pulled down from behind on the left side of the Harris penalty area and Southern was awarded a penalty kick.

Junior link Mark Ruzicka made no mistake on the penalty and shot the ball into the right hand corner of the net past Harris goalkeeper John Hardin.

Throughout the match Southern could not capitalize on their scoring opportunities as they outshot Harris by the slim margin of 15-14.

IN THE FIRST HALF Joe Angeles missed a scoring chance as he fired a drop pass over the top of the goal. Todd Johnston was unable to beat the Harris goalkeeper Hardin to a through pass that would have put the Lions on top. Behnen shot an indirect free kick just past the post.

During the second ten-minute overtime period, it looked as if Southern were going to earn the victory.

Southern was awarded a corner kick to the right side of the Harris goal. Winger Craig Bernheimer took the corner kick and lofted a beautiful cross into the center of the penalty area. Centerback Rob Lonigro went into the air and headed the ball down toward the opposite corner of the net for the apparent game-winning goal. But Harris captain John Harper was positioned perfectly inside the post and he cleared the ball off the line.

Southern goalkeeper Major was called upon to make six saves in the match and Hardin made a total of seven saves.

SOUTHERN IS HOPING for the homefield advantage in the playoff match with Harris. In past years Southern has

an unfortunate luck with weather when they have travelled to St. Louis for a match.

"Two years ago when we went to Harris it was cold and there was a very strong wind that influenced the game dramatically," said Southern soccer coach Hal Bodon. "And also three years ago when we travelled to St. Louis to play UMSL it rained the entire day before our match and the pitch was very sloppy."

"We are looking forward to our playoff match with Harris, and we definitely would like the home field advantage, because if you remember, the last time we played Harris in the playoffs in Joplin was four years ago in the stadium. That game lasted 150 minutes and we finally won the match in the shoot out which is used by NASL teams. And we always enjoy playing in front of our fans who have supported us well this year."

IN OTHER IMPORTANT soccer news in the midwest, the Rockhurst Hawks remained at the number 5 position on the NAIA poll with a record of 9-0-1. Alabama-Huntsville is the number one team with 160 votes and a 9-0-1 record.

Also this past weekend in St. Louis the NAIA's number six team Quincy boosted their record to 9-6-2 as they defeated the NCAA's division II second ranked team UMSL by the score of 3-1.

Harris-Stowe was one of many teams receiving votes in the weekly NAIA poll. And finally, last Thursday, the St. Louis University Billikens defeated the defending NCAA Division I champions SIU—Edwardsville by a score of 5-1 in front of 22,000 fans in Busch Memorial Stadium.

Lions can claim 2nd place share

Missouri Southern closes out its Central States Intercollegiate Conference schedule this Saturday night with a 7:30 encounter against Washburn University in Hughes Stadium. The Lions (4-3-1 overall and 3-3 in CSIC play) could still claim a share of second place with a victory.

Four other teams also have a chance at the runner-up spot as league play ends this weekend. Pittsburg State (4-2) can remain in sole possession of the second slot with a victory over Emporia State (1-5). Fort Hays State (3-2-1) travels to Missouri Western (3-3) and Wayne State (3-3) entertains Kearney State.

Kearney State (5-0-1) clinched the conference title a week ago with a 14-7 victory over Washburn. The Antelopes have either won or shared the CSIC crown every year since the league was formed in 1976. Kearney, ranked 14th nationally, will probably qualify for the NAIA playoffs. Therefore, the conference runner-up would go to the Moila Shrine Classic Bowl in St. Joseph.

WASHBURN, 2-7 on the season and 1-5 in CSIC action, sports the NAIA's leading passing offense (298 yards per game). The Ichabods are led by quarterback Mike Atkins and wide receiver Ron Hamilton, both seniors. Atkins has completed 178 of 337 passing attempts (53 percent) for 2060 yards and 13 touchdowns.

Currently ranked fifth in NAIA pass receiving statistics, Hamilton has caught 77 aeriels for 1041 yards and five touchdowns. He has more receptions on the season by himself than do four other CSIC teams. Hamilton has also returned 13 punts for 125 yards, fourth best in the conference.

Washburn's tandem duo combined to defeat the Lions last season. Atkins threw scoring strikes of 30 and eight yards to Hamilton as the Ichabods claimed a 20-19 verdict.

"ATKINS IS definitely an outstanding thrower," said defensive coordinator Rod Giesselmann. "As a high school senior, he led the state of Texas in passing. Atkins didn't go to a major university because he had an injured knee and couldn't run that well. He hurt us last year, and we're not going to forget it."

Wayne falls victim to Black Shirt efforts

Overcoming seven turnovers, Missouri Southern scored two fourth quarter touchdowns to come from behind and nip Wayne State 14-13 in a Homecoming thriller last Saturday in Hughes Stadium.

Southern's Black Shirts were simply awesome. They limited the Wildcats to only eight yards rushing on 54 attempts and had a total of 17 tackles for losses and sacks. Wayne State quarterback Kelly Neustrom was sacked 16 times for losses and finished the day with 27 carries for minus 66 yards.

Junior tackle Tom Fisher was named the Central States Intercollegiate Conference Player of the Week for his performance. Fisher recorded four quarterback sacks and finished the game with 10 solo tackles and three assists.

"WE WENT INTO the game," said defensive coordinator Rod Giesselmann, "planning to put extra pressure on Wayne State. Looking at their game films, we didn't think that they could handle much pressure. We then changed our philosophy for the game by blitzing our linebackers and secondary quite often."

Southern's Homecoming contest began in fine fashion. Sergeant Dennis Carter of the ROTC Special Service Department delivered the game ball by parachute to the officials on the 50-yard line.

After a scoreless first quarter, Wayne State recovered a fumbled punt by the Lions' Alan Dunaway midway through the second period at the Southern 43. Neustrom passed 21 yards to tight end Jeff Ingram for the game's fist score with 5:26 left in the half. Cooked added the extra point for a 7-0 lead.

THE WILDCATS increased their margin to 13-0 at the start of the second half, recovering Keith Littlejohn's fumble on the kickoff at the 18. Neustrom gained six yards himself, then found Ed Blackburn for a 12-yard scoring strike with 14:04 left. Cook's placement attempt sailed wide, and would come back to haunt Wayne State later on.

The Black Shirts would allow nothing by the Nebraskans. Fisher, Kelly Saxton and Stan Gardner all played outstanding games according to defensive down coach Frank Cresson.

Said Giesselman, "Gardner graded out at 94 percent, the highest for a linebacker this year. He also won two Hammer awards. Defensive end Roger Hoenes has a 97 percent grading, the highest for a defensive end in my two years at Southern. Darrell Scott graded out at 100

Southern's defensive unit will provide Atkins and Co. with a stiff challenge. The Black Shirts lead the CSIC in total defense and have the third pass defense in the NAIA. The Lions have allowed their opponents to complete only 52 out of 130 passing attempts (40 percent) for 563 yards and four touchdowns, an average of 70 yards per game.

"We're going to mix it up defensively," said Giesselmann. "We will need to show them several different looks and would like to make them run the ball. Washburn just averages 37 yards per game rushing, or 1.3 yards per carry."

CONTINUED GIESELMANN, "Atkins will be playing his last game for Washburn. I imagine that he'll plan to open things with his passing. He could throw 80 times against us and the game could last all night."

Washburn's only two victories this season came against Benedictine (29-27 on opening day) and Pittsburg State (38-36). The Ichabods have put 167 points on the board (17.4 per game) and have given up 286 (31.8 per outing).

Offensive coordinator John Salavantis' Lions will face an Ichabod defense that is seventh in the league (391 total yards allowed per contest). Key performers include tackle Jim Weissbeck and all-conference pick Andy O'Neill in the secondary. Weissbeck has four pass interceptions and a touchdown to his credit.

"THEIR DEFENSE plays to keep them in the game," said Salavantis. "Washburn plays a set, base defense. We'll try to run the ball and utilize our passing attack. The offense will probably have to score three times for us to win the game."

Southern also likes to put the ball in the air. The Lions are third in the CSIC passing (174 yards per game). Sophomore Glenn Watson leads his club, snaring 24 receptions for 481 yards. Southern quarterbacks have completed 99 of 214 passes for 1391 yards. Kevin Ahlgren will direct the offense against Washburn.

The league's top two punters will also duel Saturday night. Southern's Mark Stufflebeam leads the conference with an average of 39.9 yards per boot. Kevin Cummings of Washburn is close behind, averaging 39.8 yards.

percent. He played the closest to a perfect game that a safety could play. Darrell was always in the proper position and didn't miss a tackle. Ozzie Harrell recorded two tackles for losses, which is unique for someone in the secondary."

QUARTERBACK Kevin Ahlgren fumbled the ball away at the Southern 35 late in the third period, but three straight sacks for 14 yards in losses forced the Wildcats to punt. Wayne State kicked the ball away 15 times during the afternoon.

Ahlgren, getting his second starting assignment due to an injury that sidelined Joe Mehrer for the year, then engineered a 71 yard, seven play drive for six points. Sophomore wide receiver Glenn Watson made the big play with a 43-yard reception to the Wayne State one. Ahlgren sneaked across a play later for the touchdown. Mark Stufflebeam's kick was wide, leaving the Green and Gold behind 13-6.

Watson's eight catches for 169 yards fumbled the old yardage record of 149 yards on 12 receptions, set by Dave Evans in 1969. "Glenn has been improving every game," said offensive coordinator John Salavantis, "and will only get better. That was the best performance by a receiver that I've seen since I've been at Southern."

AFTER STUFFLEBEAM'S 42-yard field goal attempt fell short at 9:56, the Lions drove 85 yards in eight plays. Passes of 18 yards to Rob Goodwin, 23 yards to John Anderson, and 25 yards to Watson set up Ahlgren's six-yard keeper for the score with 2:44 remaining. Ahlgren then rolled out and found senior fullback Kenny Brown in the end zone for the two-point conversion.

"We planned a three-man pass route for the conversion attempt," said Salavantis. "Kenny was knocked down at the line of scrimmage, but got up and caught the pass. I'm proud of the way Ahlgren played. He hung in there and pulled it out of the fire. The entire offensive unit played with a good deal of poise when we were behind. But we are still making too many mistakes for this late in the season."

Neustrom attempted to rally his club, but Scott intercepted his pass in Southern territory with seconds left. Ahlgren then ran out the clock, and the Lions had a one-point victory. Wayne State fell to 4-4 overall and 3-3 in the CSIC. Southern improved its seasonal mark to 4-3-1 and 3-3 in league play.